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no.84-3

NOAA Techniques Development Laboratory
Computer Program NWS TDL CP 84-3

AFOS-ERA FORECAST VERIFICATION

Silver Spring, Md.
September 1984

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Weather Service

PREFACE

The Techniques Development Laboratory's (TDL's) computer program (CP) series is a subset of TDL's technical memorandum series. The CP series documents computer programs written at TDL primarily for the Automation of Field Operations and Services (AFOS) computers.

The format for the series follows that given in the AFOS Reference Handbook, Volume 6, Background Applications.

NOAA Technical Development Laboratory
Computer Program NWS TDL

CP 83-1 Cross Sectional Analysis of Wind Speed and Richardson Number. Gilhousen, Kemper, and Vercelli, May 1983. (PB83 205062)

CP 83-2 Simulation of Spilled Oil Behavior in Bays and Coastal Waters. Hess, October 1983. (PB84 122597)

CP 83-3 AFOS-ERA Forecast Verification. Heffernan, Newton, and Miller, October 1983. (PB84 129303)

CP 83-4 AFOS Monitoring of Terminal Forecasts. Vercelli, December 1983.

CP 84-1 AFOS Display of MDR Data on Local Map Background. Newton, July 1984.

CP 84-2 AFOS Surface Observation Decoding. Perrotti, September 1984.

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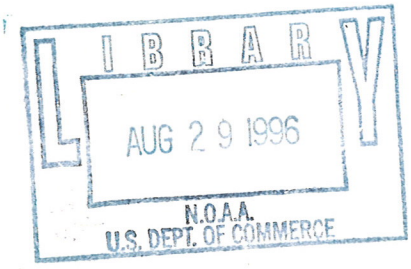

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary

National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
John V. Byrne, Administrator

National Weather Service
Richard E. Hallgren,
Assistant Administrator

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Weather Service (NWS) has implemented a national forecast verification system which utilizes the processing and communication capabilities of the Automation of Field Operations and Services (AFOS) system. This AFOS-era forecast verification (AEV) system is a major step in implementing the National Verification Plan (NWS, 1982a) and replaces two existing national verification programs (NWS, 1982b and NWS, 1973). Local and guidance forecasts of public and aviation elements are verified for two forecast cycles per day. The AEV system is designed to collect and collate forecasts and observations; to provide a local, quality controlled database; to transmit data to a central site; to provide a permanent central archive; and to produce local, regional, and national summaries. Fig. 1 shows an overview of this system. Functions are performed at two levels. At the (local) Weather Service Forecast Office (WSFO) level, forecasts and observations are collected and collated, archived for local use, and transmitted to a central site for use in national summaries. At the national level, the data sent from WSFO's are collected and archived. National summaries are produced semiannually by the Techniques Development Laboratory (TDL) in conjunction with the Office of Meteorology.

The software described here, which is implemented at WSFO's, creates and maintains the local database of collated forecasts and observations. It also transmits the locally collected forecasts and observations to NMC. The design of the local, long-term archive and the production of local summaries can be adjusted to suit local needs. Software to perform these functions is being developed at the regional and local levels and is not part of this package; see Dunn (1982) for an example.

2. METHODOLOGY AND SOFTWARE STRUCTURE

The local verification software is designed to extract the forecasts and observations for verification from the AFOS products automatically. All guidance (Model Output Statistics) forecasts and observations can be collected without manual effort. Some local forecasts, however, cannot be extracted from the forecast products; instead, these forecasts are manually entered into an AFOS product (Manually Entered Forecasts) from which the software collects them automatically. Table 1 shows the forecast elements selected for verification. Forecasts which must be manually entered are indicated. The projection times given are in relation to model run time (i.e., 0000 or 1200 GMT). A more detailed description of the forecasts and their verifying observations is given in Appendix I.

The local AEV software is composed of two programs: VERCREAT and VERIFY. VERCREAT is run just once at initialization time and defines for the local software which stations in the WSFO area are being verified. VERIFY is run twice daily to collect the forecasts and observations. It collates the forecasts of the past 5 days with the verifying observations, and it builds two AFOS products (Public Verification Matrix and Aviation Verification Matrix) and

an RDOS disk file containing this information. The PVM and AVM can be quality controlled via the AFOS message composition feature. The RDOS disk file can be accessed by software developed locally or regionally for generating statistics. VERIFY also prepares and transmits to NMC matched sets of forecasts and observations that have been locally quality controlled. Fig. 2 illustrates the data flow for the local AEV software.

The AEV software is designed to be run twice a day: once for early morning (0000 GMT cycle) forecasts and once for evening (1200 GMT cycle) forecasts. If a forecast cycle or cycles have been missed, the software allows processing of those cycles by searching back in the database for forecasts and verifying observations. Even if many previous cycles have been missed, the software has the flexibility to process the current cycle without necessarily including the missed cycles.

A. VERCREAT

VERCREAT is run once at the WSFO's Dasher to initialize three RDOS disk files for VERIFY. VERCREAT interactively requests from the user the name of the local WSFO followed by the stations to be verified. A maximum of 12 stations per WSFO is allowed. The first two stations in the list should be those stations that are participating in the national verification program. The software to produce local summaries (Dunn, 1982) accesses the first three station's data. The user is then requested to input the time zone of the WSFO. The program creates three files: VERIT, VERDIR, and VERccc.

The VERIT file is a verification information table. It keeps a record of when VERIFY runs and also keeps track of the time of the last surface aviation observation (SAO) and surface synoptic report (SSM) read. VERIFY performs its bookkeeping through this file. The format of VERIT is given in Table 2. The VERDIR file is a directory file used to access the VERccc file which contains the collated forecasts and observations. The structure of VERDIR and its data content are given in Table 3.

The file containing the collated forecasts and observations is called VERccc where ccc is the local WSFO ID. It is a random RDOS file whose length is dependent on the number of stations being verified. The structure of VERccc is given in Fig. 3. Each block of the file contains data for a maximum of three stations for one forecast cycle. Table 4 gives the data content for a station. The most recent forecasts are stored first in the file. Forecasts get progressively older as you go back in the file.

B. VERIFY

VERIFY reads the VERIT file to determine the cycle time and stations to process. There are three possible ways in which VERIFY can determine the desired cycle. The most frequent way is by adding 12 hours to the last cycle VERIFY processed. However, if VERCREAT has just been run, VERIFY checks the clock time and determines the cycle as follows:

CLOCK TIME	DAY	CYCLE
0930≤HHMM<2130 (2230 MTN/PAC)	Current	0000 GMT
HHMM<0930	Current -1	1200 GMT
HHMM≥2130 (2230 MTN/PAC)	Current	1200 GMT

The third way VERIFY determines the cycle is if the user invokes the override switch. The override switch allows the user to specify a particular cycle. For example, if you wish to run VERIFY on the 1200 GMT cycle of data from the first of March, you would enter at the AFOS console: RUN:VERIFY 30112/O, where "/O" invokes the override switch. This option allows you to reprocess the same cycle to include forecasts which were missing the first time. VERIFY discards all but the last run of duplicate cycles, so forecasts and verifying observations from earlier runs of a cycle are replaced. Note that if the override switch has been used, VERIFY will execute as usual the next time by adding 12 hours to the last cycle processed. So unless the override switch was used to repeat the current forecast cycle, the override switch will probably need to be used the next time to get VERIFY back to the current cycle.

VERIFY then accesses the AFOS database and retrieves the following products:

1. the combined cities forecast bulletin (CCF) for public forecasts,
2. the aviation terminal forecasts (FTA),
3. the manually entered forecasts (MEF),
4. the MOS guidance (FPC),
5. the surface synoptic reports (SSM), and
6. the surface aviation observations (SAO).

Local forecasts of max/min temperature and 12-h PoP are taken from the CCF bulletin along with the public forecaster number. Local forecasts of ceiling height, horizontal visibility, and wind direction and speed extending through the 24-h projection are taken from the FTA's. Corrected FTA's are extracted by the software, rather than original "bad" FTA's. Remarks and amendments are not used, however. Local forecasts of precipitation type, cloud amount, snow amount, and 42-h significant wind are entered manually in the MEF, as is the aviation forecaster number. The corresponding MOS guidance forecasts are extracted from the FPC product. Verifying observations of snow amount and calendar day max/min temperature are obtained from the SSM's; observations of all other elements are obtained from the SAO's. The SSM's are also used as a backup source for retrieving the precipitation amount and daytime max/overnight min temperature observations. Corrected SAO's are extracted by the software, rather than original "bad" SAO's. A correction must be made within 23 hours after the original SAO in order for the software to identify the bad SAO and replace it. Corrections are used even if the corresponding bad SAO's are not found.

VERIFY automatically retrieves the correct MEF, CCF, FPC, and FTA from the database to match the selected cycle time. Product times corresponding to each cycle time are found in Table 5. The MEF product time, which is entered manually in the body of the product, is always identical to the cycle time. For the other products, a window about the expected product time is allowed.

VERIFY updates (or builds if just initialized) a public verification matrix product (PVM) and an aviation verification matrix product (AVM), each containing MOS and local forecasts and observations. Figs. 4 and 5 depict one page of the verification matrix for public and aviation forecasts, respectively. Each is a five-page (10-cycle) product. The first few pages of the product are incomplete with respect to the "observed" column since all events have not yet occurred. Note that each cycle is identified by the day of the month and the GMT cycle time. The user is able to edit either of these products to make corrections. Each time VERIFY executes, the PVM and AVM products are read to obtain previous cycles' forecasts and verifying observations. VERIFY sorts cycles of data in the PVM and AVM into chronological order so that the most recent cycle is always first. It ensures that there are the same cycles in the PVM and AVM for any particular station. If the date and cycle fields are blank, VERIFY deletes that cycle on the next run. So if a need exists to completely eliminate a cycle, it should be blanked out both in the PVM and AVM. Next, VERIFY updates the PVM and AVM products with the new forecast cycle's data and additional verifying observations which match previous forecasts. VERIFY also updates the VERccc file with the same information. The VERccc file serves as a backup for data in the PVM and AVM. Changes made to the PVM and AVM after VERIFY has run are placed into VERccc the next time VERIFY runs.

If the PVM and AVM products contain 10 cycles, VERIFY prepares the first two station's data in the oldest cycle (now the 11th) of the VERccc file for transmission to NMC for central archive and inclusion in national summaries. These data are transmitted as a local product with the identifier, cccVERccc, where ccc is the local WSFO ID. The product is stored in the local database and can be displayed by entering VERccc. Fig. 6 shows an example cccVERccc product and Table 6 explains the format of the product.

Switches

Eight switches are available for use with VERIFY. The first four described below are local switches, while the final four are global switches.

The override switch permits the user to specify a particular cycle for which VERIFY should be run. This option allows the user to reprocess the same cycle to include forecasts which were missing; or, if VERIFY has not been run in several days, this option can be used to skip cycles for which forecasts and observations are no longer in the database. The command to enter at the AFOS console to activate the override switch is RUN:VERIFY MMDDCC/O, where MM is the month number, DD is the day of the month, and CC is the cycle to be processed.

Another local switch is available for stations in which city temperatures are more representative than airport reports for verifying local max/min temperature forecasts. The details of the algorithm for utilizing city reports are contained in Appendix I, Section B. Note that the station must have city reports in the SSM and hourly city temperatures in the SAO as a prerequisite for using the switch. The option is activated by the command RUN:VERIFY xxx/U, where xxx denotes the desired station. A message is written to the MSG product indicating that city temperatures have been initiated at the station. Once the city switch has been activated, observed city temperatures are used for that station in subsequent runs of VERIFY also,

regardless of whether the switch is used with the later runs. To terminate city temperatures at a station and return to airport reports, the /A switch should be used. The command is RUN:VERIFY xxx/A. A message is written to the MSG product noting that city temperatures have been eliminated at the station.

A local switch has been included for the purpose of testing at national and regional headquarters. This switch permits the headquarters site to specify the WSFO for which testing is to be conducted; the command to enter is RUN:VERIFY ccc/H, where ccc is the desired WSFO. Note that when VERCREAT is run beforehand, the ccc identifier should be that of the headquarters site. Headquarters sites are able to test more than one WSFO by repeating the execution of VERCREAT and VERIFY for each WSFO. The RDOS files VERIT, VERDIR, and VERccc where ccc identifies the headquarters site are renamed cccVERIT, cccVERDIR, and VERccc where ccc identifies the WSFO. VERCREAT need only be run once for each WSFO since the files are renamed the first time VERIFY is run. The /H switch prevents transmission of the cccVERccc product.

The /C switch is used to add new observations to the PVM's and AVM's. No new cycle of data is added and no data are transmitted with this option. The command is RUN:VERIFY/C.

If, for some reason, VERIFY runs but the oldest cycle of the VERccc file is not successfully transmitted to NMC, you may transmit that particular cycle by using a switch. The command to enter at the AFOS console to accomplish this is RUN:VERIFY/T. This command activates only that software in VERIFY that sends the first two stations in the oldest cycle of the VERccc file to NMC. No matching of forecasts and verifying observations is performed.

The Revised Digital Guidance (RDG) matrix is no longer required for operation of the AEV software. An option is available, however, which writes MOS and local forecasts into an RDG matrix for each station. The RDG is not used as input by VERIFY, but serves only as an additional format in which to display the forecasts (without the verifying observations). The command for this option is RUN:VERIFY/R. Then enter d:RDGxxx to display the matrix. Be sure to include cccMCPRDG and cccRDGxxx in the AFOS database if this switch is used.

The /X switch should only be used in response to a specific request from TDL. The function of this switch is to transmit three AFOS products (AVM, PVM, and MSG) via AFOS from the WSFO to the WSH AFOS facility, in addition to performing the usual functions of VERIFY. The switch allows TDL to examine these products during testing periods (e.g., a new AEV software load) and to provide diagnostic assistance. The command is RUN:VERIFY/X.

Messages and Error Conditions

VERIFY writes messages which assist the forecaster in diagnosing its completion status. These messages include error conditions which have occurred during the execution of VERIFY such as locating or decoding an AFOS product. Messages which assist in the quality control of data in the PVM and AVM are also recorded. For a complete description of possible errors, see Appendix II.

Messages are stored in an AFOS product named cccMSGVER. Fig. 7 displays an example cccMSGVER product. This product can be keyed to automatically trigger

the alarm/alert upon completion of VERIFY so that by striking the button, the product is displayed on the ADM. To accomplish this, the key for cccMSGVER should be set to alarm/alert for the desired console group. Messages can also be displayed at any time by entering MSGVER at any AFOS console.

3. DATA FORMAT

The AFOS displayable products, cccPVMxxx and cccAVMxxx, contain the same information as the RDOS disk file VERccc in a different format. The products are provided for easy reference and editing, if necessary. Any changes made to the products will cause the VERccc file to be updated the next time VERIFY executes. Figs. 4 and 5 show one page each of cccPVMxxx and cccAVMxxx products, respectively. These figures also describe the data content of the products.

The VERccc file contains the same 5 days (10 most recent cycles) of data as the database products and an additional eleventh cycle that was transmitted by VERIFY the last time it executed. This eleventh cycle is kept in case a retransmission of the data is necessary. A description of the data in VERccc is found in Appendix I.

4. PROCEDURES

A. VERCREAT

The initialization software, VERCREAT, is activated at the Dasher by entering: VERCREAT. The software is run once and executes in 10K words in about 15 seconds. It requires as input the call letters of the local WSFO followed by the call letters of all stations to be verified. A maximum of 12 stations can be verified. The first two stations should be the ones that are participating in the national verification program. The software structure and load line for VERCREAT are given in Fig. 8.

B. Manually Entered Forecasts

Some local forecasts cannot be obtained automatically from the forecast products; these forecasts must be manually entered into an AFOS product which is named Manually Entered Forecasts (MEF). Fig. 9 displays a sample MEF product. For each station, there are eight forecasts for four weather elements which need to be inserted: 18-h, 30-h, and 42-h precipitation type; 12-h, 18-h, and 24-h cloud amount; 12 through 24-h snow amount; and 42-h significant wind. Note that these projection times are in relation to model run time (i.e., 0000 or 1200 GMT).

The MEF is a preformatted product which is stored in the local AFOS database as cccMEFccc. The forecaster(s) should fill in the MEF anytime prior to running VERIFY for the desired cycle. The forecaster accesses it by entering m:MEFccc at the AFOS console. After completing the header block, the forecaster enters the forecast cycle (identical to the model run time) and the aviation forecaster number at the top of the MEF. Then he/she inserts the station call letters and corresponding eight forecasts for each station to be verified, up to a maximum of twelve stations. A legend is provided at the bottom of the MEF to assist the user in entering the correctly coded forecasts. Notice that only a "Y" or "N" should be entered for 42-h significant wind; a threshold of 22 kt determines significance.

After all information has been filled in, the forecaster positions the cursor below that information and strikes the enter key to store the product. If further data need to be added later (perhaps by another forecaster) to complete that forecast cycle of the MEF, then he/she should do this by entering e:MEFccc at the AFOS console before running VERIFY. VERIFY then automatically extracts all data from the MEF.

C. VERIFY

VERIFY is initiated at the AFOS console by entering: RUN:VERIFY. As explained previously, eight switches are available for use with VERIFY. The software executes in 32K words in about 12 minutes for three stations; it requires VERDIR, VERIT, and VERccc (RDOS disk files) which are created by VERCREAT. In addition, Table 7 lists database products required to run VERIFY. The software structure and load line for VERIFY are given in Fig. 10.

D. Quality Control

Quality control of the verification data is a necessary step in the AEV system. Fig. 2 depicts how the quality control step fits into the data flow for the AEV software. The forecaster should examine the cccMSGVER product for diagnostics after VERIFY has run. VERIFY writes messages into the product which identify missing or suspect data in the PVM and AVM. The messages indicate the location of problems by specifying the product name, page number, and weather element. The missing or suspect data are also flagged with question marks in the PVM and AVM. Note that blanks are not flagged as missing observations until after the verifying time. Since MOS guidance forecasts for precipitation type and snow amount are not available during the warm season (May 1 - September 15), missing MOS values for these elements are not flagged at any time. If changes or additions are required to the PVM or AVM, they should be made by editing the products via AFOS message composition.

The PVM and AVM are preformatted AFOS products. To edit them enter e:PVMxxx or e:AVMxxx at the AFOS console. Then, make the required changes in any of the five pages of the products. Note that because of a deficiency in the AFOS software, hitting the previous page button while editing a preformatted product causes the product to become garbled. Do not hit the previous page button. If you need to go back to a previous page, terminate message composition either by hitting a display clear or by storing the product and then reenter message composition. To store a product, position the cursor in the brackets in the bottom right-hand corner of the last edited page and depress the enter button.

Garbling problems sometimes occur in the PVM or AVM after editing, usually starting with the page following the last edited page. A feature has been incorporated into the AEV software to alleviate these problems as follows. Each page of the PVM and AVM contains brackets in the bottom left-hand corner. Normally, an asterisk appears within those brackets; if garbling occurs and the data become shifted, however, then the asterisk also becomes shifted out of the bottom left-hand corner. As VERIFY reads each page of the PVM and AVM, it checks to see if the asterisk is in the proper position. If the asterisk is correctly placed, then VERIFY uses the data on that page of the PVM or AVM. But if not, VERIFY uses the VERccc file (created the previous time VERIFY was run) as a backup to replace that page and all subsequent pages in the product. Thus, any garbling which results from editing a PVM or AVM during the quality

control step is immediately eliminated during the next cycle of VERIFY. The beginning page of the replacement is specified in the MSG product. The only drawback is that quality control must be repeated after VERIFY has run if any pages which have been replaced had been edited.

5. CAUTIONS

VERIFY decodes up to 72 surface aviation observations (SAO's) and up to 12 surface synoptic reports (SSM's). An effort has been made to correct systematic errors that may occur in the decoding of observations. However, the decoders are not fail proof, and occasionally an SAO or SSM will contain errors and cause the decoding of that report to cease. When this happens, the observation that had the error is written to the MSG product. It is important that the forecaster supply the PVM and/or AVM product(s) with the missing information from that report.

6. REFERENCES

Dunn, L. B., 1982: AFOS-era automated forecast verification. Preprints Ninth Conference on Weather Forecasting and Analysis, Seattle, Amer. Meteor. Soc., 35-37.

National Weather Service, 1973: Combined aviation/public weather forecast verification. National Weather Service Operations Manual, Chapter C-73, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14 pp.

_____, 1982a: National Verification Plan. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 81 pp.

_____, 1982b: Public forecast verification. National Weather Service Operations Manual, Chapter C-71, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 8 pp.

7. PROGRAM INFORMATION AND PROCEDURES FOR INSTALLATION AND EXECUTION

I. INITIALIZATION PROGRAM FOR LOCAL AFOS-ERA FORECAST VERIFICATION SOFTWARE

PART A: PROGRAM INFORMATION and INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

PROGRAM NAME: VERCREAT

AAL ID: MSC006
Revision No.: 01.00

FUNCTION: Creates the verification information table (VERIT) file, the verification directory (VERDIR) file, and the file containing collated forecasts and observations (VERccc) for a particular WSFO. Accepts WSFO call letters, stations to verify, and the time zone of the WSFO from the Dasher.

PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Development Programmer(s):

Robert L. Miller
Mary Heffernan
David P. Ruth

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory
Phone: FTS - 427-7639

Maintenance Programmer(s):

Robert L. Miller

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory
Phone: FTS - 427-7639

Language: FORTRAN IV/Revision 5.20

Type: Standard program

Save file creation dates:
Original release/Revision 01.00 - August 29, 1983

Running time: 15 seconds

Disk Space: Program files - 22 RDOS blocks
Data files - 11 RDOS blocks

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program files:

NAME
VERCREAT.SV

Data files:

NAME	DP location	READ/WRITE	COMMENTS
VERIT	DP0	W	Created by program
VERDIR	DP0	W	Created by program
VERccc	DP0	W	Created by program

AFOS Products: None

LOAD LINE

```
RLDR VERCREAT UTIL.LB FORT.LB
```

PROGRAM INSTALLATION

1. Move VERCREAT.SV to DP0.
2. Be prepared to give your WSFO's identifier (ccc), stations to be verified (xxx), and the time zone of your WSFO.

PART B: PROGRAM EXECUTION and ERROR CONDITIONS

PROGRAM NAME: VERCREAT AAL ID: MSC006
Revision No.: 01.00

PROGRAM EXECUTION

NOTE: VERCREAT should be run only once: during initialization for the local software. VERCREAT.SV may be deleted after successful execution.

1. From the Dasher enter:

   VERCREAT

2. Enter answers to questions asked.

A listing of the stations to be verified followed by the "R" prompt denotes successful execution of the program.

ERROR CONDITIONS

Error conditions occur only while manipulating files. These include opening channels to; setting position of; and reading, closing, creating, and writing to files. Error messages in all cases explain which file is being handled at the time of the problem.

II. COLLATION PROGRAM FOR LOCAL AFOS-ERA FORECAST VERIFICATION SOFTWARE

PART A: PROGRAM INFORMATION and INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

PROGRAM NAME: VERIFY

AAL ID: MSC006
Revision No.: 02.11

FUNCTION: Extracts local and MOS forecasts of public and aviation elements for each station being verified. Obtains the verifying observations to match the forecasts. Collates the forecasts and observations of the past 10 cycles (5 days). Builds two AFOS products (Public Verification Matrix and Aviation Verification Matrix) and an RDOS disk file containing these data. Transmits the eleventh (oldest) cycle of collated data for the first two stations to NMC.

PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Development Programmer(s):

Robert L. Miller
Mary Heffernan
David P. Ruth

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory
Phone: FTS - 427-7639

Maintenance Programmer(s):

Robert L. Miller

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory
Phone: FTS - 427-7639

Language: FORTRAN IV/Revision 5.20

Type: Overlay program

Save file creation dates:

Original release/Revision 01.00	-	May 9, 1984
First revision/Revision 02.00	-	July 24, 1984
Second revision/Revision 02.10	-	September 4, 1984
Third revision/Revision 02.11	-	September 24, 1984

Running time: 12 minutes for 3 stations

Disk Space:	Program files	-	339 RDOS blocks
	Data files	-	41 RDOS blocks per 3 stations

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program files:

NAME

VERIFY.SV
VERIFY.OL

Data files:

NAME	DP location	READ/WRITE	COMMENTS
VERIT	DP0	R/W	Created by VERCREAT
VERDIR	DP0	R/W	Created by VERCREAT
VERccc	DP0	R/W	Created by VERCREAT

AFOS Products:

ID	ACTION	COMMENTS
cccMEFccc	Accessed	Use m:MEFccc to enter forecasts prior to running VERIFY.
cccPVMxxx	Stored	Use d:PVMxxx to display.
cccAVMxxx	Stored	Use d:AVMxxx to display.
cccVERccc	Stored	Data from oldest cycle transmitted to NMC in this product.
cccMSGVER	Stored	Contains messages denoting the completion status of VERIFY, including error conditions.

LOAD LINE

```
RLDR VERIFY VEREV
 [RIVT OPNVER RDVRDR UPVERCCC TRMIT,
 DTCYC MEF CCF DCCF PVM PTYPE AVM RDVERCC,
 FTA DCDFT GETRMK WXTYPE DECWX VSBLTY CLD,
 FPC WRDG MERGE,
 SORTAP SORTIS INITIS TRANS DUPE CMPRE PRINT SSM IUNTN DSSM,
 AIRDX INTGR CLOUD PRECIP SKY VSBYWX BLKCHK STRING WIND TEMPDP DRSP
 REMARK FILTER INTALL,
 MATCH MMTEMP MMSAO COMTIM POP12 PRECTYP SNOWAMT CLDAMT CIGVIS
 WINDS PROJ SPECOB SPECSSM MAXSPD ADDHR,
 WPVM WAVM QMARK]
 MADM ROB REFORM COBP SUBHR AFDTIM DCMPR SSEARCH CPTYP
 COUNT CKEY CORSAO CHKBAD FLLTB CONVERT IUANDEC NAFREAD
 UTIL.LB BG.LB FORT.LB
```

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES REQUIRE FPAFOS.FR DURING COMPILATION: CCF, FTA, SSM, WRDG, WAVM, WPVM.

PROGRAM INSTALLATION

1. Move VERIFY.SV and VERIFY.OL to DP0 or DP0F with links on DP0.

2. Store preformats cccMCPAVM, cccMCPPVM, and cccMCPMEF into the database.

PART B: PROGRAM EXECUTION and ERROR CONDITIONS

PROGRAM NAME: VERIFY AAL ID: MSC006
Revision No.: 02.11

PROGRAM EXECUTION

1. From the AFOS console enter:

   RUN:VERIFY/C/R/T/X MMDDCC/O ccc/H xxx/U xxx/A

   Definition of switches:

   - /C = Adds new observations to the PVM's and AVM's without running a new cycle.
   - /R = Writes MOS and local forecasts into the RDG product which serves as an additional format to display them.
   - /T = Transmits the oldest cycle of the VERccc file to NMC without executing any other portions of VERIFY.
   - /X = Transmits AVM, PVM, and MSG products to the WSH AFOS facility for TDL to monitor.
   - MMDDCC/O = Specifies the cycle which should be run; MM is the month number, DD is the day of the month, and CC is the cycle.
   - ccc/H = Used for testing at national and regional headquarters; ccc is the WSFO that the headquarters site wants to test.
   - xxx/U = Uses city temperatures rather than airport reports for verifying local max/min temperature forecasts at station xxx.
   - xxx/A = Eliminates city temperatures and returns to airport reports at station xxx.

   Defaults:

   - /C = Runs VERIFY with a new cycle.
   - /R = RDG product is not used.
   - /T = Runs all of VERIFY.
   - /X = Products are not transmitted to TDL.
   - /O = Runs cycle which is 12 hours after the previously run cycle.
   - /H = Not a headquarters site.
   - /U = City temperatures are not used.
   - /A = City temperatures are not eliminated.

2. The alarm/alert is triggered upon completion of the program; striking the alarm/alert results in the cccMSGVER product being displayed on the ADM.

ERROR CONDITIONS

For a complete description of possible errors, see Appendix II, TDL CP 84-3.

The most common error messages are related to decoding SAO's or SSM's. User action may be required to manually input an observation not in the PVM or AVM when the data cannot be decoded.

Table 1. Forecast elements to be verified. Projections given are in relation to model run time (0000 or 1200 GMT). Elements with asterisks must be manually entered into the MEF AFOS product.

Forecast Element	Projection
Maximum Temperature	12 - 24 and 36 - 48 h (0000 GMT) 24 - 36 and 48 - 60 h (1200 GMT)
Minimum Temperature	24 - 36 and 48 - 60 h (0000 GMT) 12 - 24 and 36 - 48 h (1200 GMT)
Probability of Precipitation	12 - 24, 24 - 36, and 36 - 48 h
Precipitation Type	18*, 30*, and 42* h
Cloud Amount	12*, 18*, and 24* h
Snow Amount	12 - 24* h
Ceiling Height	12, 15, 18, and 24 h
Visibility	12, 15, 18, and 24 h
Wind Speed and Direction	12, 18, and 24 h
Significant Wind ($\geq$ 22 kt) [Y/N]	42* h

Table 2. Format of the VERIT file. Data type "A" indicates ASCII data; data type "B" indicates binary data.

Word Number	Information	Data Type
1-2	WSFO call letters	A
3	Number of stations to verify	B
4	Number of bytes of data per station	B
5-6	1st station call letters	A
7	Time zone of WSFO	B
8	Month * 100 + Day of last cycle VERIFY processed	B
9	Cycle time (0000 or 1200) of last cycle VERIFY processed	B
10	City temperature used for verifying observation? (YES = 1)	B
11	Spare	
12	Month * 100 + Day of last SAO read	B
13	Hour * 100 + Minute of last SAO read	B
14	Month * 100 + Day of last SSM read	B
15	Hour * 100 + Minute of last SSM read	B

Words 5 through 15 are repeated for up to twelve stations.

Table 3. Format of the VERDIR file. Current values of variables are shown in parentheses where appropriate. Data type "A" indicates ASCII data; data type "B" indicates binary data.

Word Number	Information	Data Type
1-2	WSFO call letters	A
3	Number of stations being verified (maximum is 12)	B
4	Spare	
5-6	1st station's call letters	A
7-8	2nd station's call letters	A
9-10	3rd station's call letters	A
11-12	4th station's call letters	A
13-14	5th station's call letters	A
15-16	6th station's call letters	A
17-18	7th station's call letters	A
19-20	8th station's call letters	A
21-22	9th station's call letters	A
23-24	10th station's call letters	A
25-26	11th station's call letters	A
27-28	12th station's call letters	A
29	Number of cycles in file for station 1	B
30	Number of cycles in file for station 2	B
31	Number of cycles in file for station 3	B
32	Number of cycles in file for station 4	B
33	Number of cycles in file for station 5	B
34	Number of cycles in file for station 6	B
35	Number of cycles in file for station 7	B
36	Number of cycles in file for station 8	B
37	Number of cycles in file for station 9	B
38	Number of cycles in file for station 10	B
39	Number of cycles in file for station 11	B
40	Number of cycles in file for station 12	B
41	Number of words of data reserved for each station (85)	B
42	Number of stations per block (3)	B
43	Spare	
44	Length of header information for each station (6)	B
45	Code for M/M temp (100)	B
46	Offset for M/M temp data/length of data (0016)	B
47	Code for 12-h PoP (200)	B
48	Offset for 12-h PoP data/length of data (1612)	B
49	Code for precip type (300)	B
50	Offset for precip type data/length of data (2812)	B
51	Code for 12-h snow amount (400)	B
52	Offset for 12-h snow amount data/length of data (4004)	B
53	Code for cloud amount (500)	B
54	Offset for cloud amount data/length of data (4412)	B
55	Code for ceiling height (600)	B
56	Offset for ceiling height data/length of data (5618)	B
57	Code for visibility (700)	B
58	Offset for visibility data/length of data (7418)	B
59	Code for wind (800)	B
60	Offset for wind data/length of data (9232)	B
61-68	Spare	

Table 4. Data content for one station for one forecast cycle in the VERccc file (continued on next page).

Word Number	Information	
1-2	Station call letters	
3	Year/month	
4	Day/cycle	
5	Public forecaster #/aviation forecaster #	
6	Spare	
7	MOS temp (calendar day max or min)/local temp	12-24 h
8	Observed calendar day/daytime max or overnight min temp	
9	MOS temp (calendar day max or min)/local temp	24-36 h
10	Observed calendar day/daytime max or overnight min temp	
11	MOS temp (calendar day max or min)/local temp	36-48 h
12	Observed calendar day/daytime max or overnight min temp	
13	MOS temp (calendar day max or min)/local temp	48-60 h
14	Observed calendar day/daytime max or overnight min temp	
15	MOS PoP/local PoP	12-24 h
16	Observed amount	
17	MOS PoP/local PoP	24-36 h
18	Observed amount	
19	MOS PoP/local PoP	36-48 h
20	Observed amount	
21	MOS precip type/local precip type	18 h
22	Verifying hour/2-h window	
23	MOS precip type/local precip type	30 h
24	Verifying hour/2-h window	
25	MOS precip type/local precip type	42 h
26	Verifying hour/2-h window	
27	MOS snow amount/local snow amount	12-24 h
28	Observed snow amount	
29	MOS cloud amount/local cloud amount	12 h
30	Observed cloud amount	
31	MOS cloud amount/local cloud amount	18 h
32	Observed cloud amount	
33	MOS cloud amount/local cloud amount	24 h
34	Observed cloud amount	
35	MOS ceiling height/local ceiling height	12 h
36	9-h ceiling persistence	
37	Observed ceiling height	
38	MOS ceiling height*/local ceiling height	15 h
39	Observed ceiling height	
40	MOS ceiling height/local ceiling height	18 h
41	Observed ceiling height	
42	MOS ceiling height/local ceiling height	24 h
43	Observed ceiling height	
44	MOS visibility/local visibility	12 h

Table 4. (continued).

Word Number	Information	
45	9-h visibility persistence	
46	Observed visibility	
47	MOS visibility*/local visibility	15 h
48	Observed visibility	
49	MOS visibility/local visibility	18 h
50	Observed visibility	
51	MOS visibility/local visibility	24 h
52	Observed visibility	
53	MOS wind	12 h
54	Local wind	
55	Observed wind at hour	
56	Peak sustained wind in 6-h window	
57	MOS wind	18 h
58	Local wind	
59	Observed wind at hour	
60	Peak sustained wind in 6-h window	
61	MOS wind	24 h
62	Local wind	
63	Observed wind at hour	
64	Peak sustained wind in 6-h window	
65	MOS wind	42 h
66	Local wind (significant or not)	
67	Observed wind at hour	
68	Peak sustained wind in 6-h window	
69-85	Spare words	

*Forecast is not currently available.

Table 5. Product time (GMT) required for each cycle processed by VERIFY. Enclosed in parentheses is the allowed time range of products used in the program.

Product	Product Time	
	0000 GMT Cycle	1200 GMT Cycle
MEF	0000	1200
CCF	1000 (0600-1100)	2200 (1800-2300)
FPC	0500 (0300-0700)	1700 (1500-1900)
FTA	0930 (0830-1030)	2130* (2030-2230)

* 2130 denotes the time required for the FTA in the eastern/central time zones; 2230 with time range 2130-2330 is the appropriate time required in the mountain/pacific time zones.

Table 6. Format of the cccVERccc message. Data from two stations are transmitted in each bulletin (continued on next page).

Line	Contents	
100	Temperature: 16 pieces of information (°F)	
	1 - MOS forecast (calendar day max or min)	
	2 - Local 12-24 h forecast (daytime max or overnight min)	
	3 - Calendar day max/min observation	
	4 - Daytime max/overnight min observation	
	5 - MOS forecast	
	6 - Local 24-36 h forecast	Pattern repeats for
	7 - Calendar day max/min observation	48- and 60-h fcsts
	8 - Daytime max/overnight min observation	
200	Probability of Precipitation: 9 pieces of information	
	1 - MOS 12-24 h PoP	
	2 - Local 12-24 h PoP	Pattern repeats for
	3 - Observed precip amount (hundredths of inches, trace = -2)	36- and 48-h fcsts
300	Precipitation Type: 12 pieces of information	
	1 - MOS 18-h PoPT forecast (category 1, 2, 3)	
	2 - Local 18-h PoPT forecast (category 1, 2, 3)	
	3 - Observation in form XYZ where X = 0 (1) if no freezing (freezing occurred); Y = 0 (2) if no snow (snow occurred); and Z = 0 (3) if no liquid precip (liquid precip occurred).	Pattern repeats for 30- and 42-h fcsts
	4 - Same (XYZ) as 3 above except the observation is for a 2-h window.	
400	Snow Amount: 3 pieces of information	
	1 - MOS 12-24 h snow amount fcst (0, 2, 4, 6)	
	2 - Local 12-24 h snow amount fcst (inches)	
	3 - Observed snow amount (inches)	
500	Cloud Amount: 9 pieces of information	
	1 - MOS 12-h fcst (1, 2, 3, 4)	
	2 - Local 12-h fcst (1, 2, 3, 4)	Pattern repeats for
	3 - Observed cloud amount (1, 2, 3, 4)	18- and 24-h fcsts
600	Ceiling Height: 13 pieces of information	
	1 - 9-h persistence forecast (hundreds of feet)	
	2 - MOS 12-h fcst (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	
	3 - Local 12-h fcst (hundreds of feet)	
	4 - Observed ceiling height (hundreds of feet)	
	5 - MOS 15-h fcst (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)*	Pattern repeats for
	6 - Local 15-h fcst (hundreds of feet)	18- and 24-h fcsts
	7 - Observed ceiling height (hundreds of feet)	

Table 6. (continued).

Line	Contents	
	96 = ceiling above 9000 feet 97 = unlimited ceiling	
700	Visibility: 13 pieces of information 1 - 9-h persistence fcst (hundredths of miles) 2 - MOS 12-h fcst (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) 3 - Local 12-h fcst (miles and quarters of miles) 4 - Observed visibility (hundredths of miles) 5 - MOS 15-h fcst (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)* 6 - Local 15-h fcst (miles and quarters of miles) 7 - Observed visibility (hundredths of miles) 80 = local forecasts of visibilities greater than 7 miles 800 = observed visibility greater than 7 miles	Pattern repeats for 18- and 24-h fcsts
800	Wind: 16 pieces of information 1 - MOS 12-h wind forecast (ddff) 2 - Local 12-h wind forecast (ddff) 3 - Observed wind direction and speed (ddff) 4 - Observed peak sustained wind direction and speed in 6-h window (ddff)	Pattern repeats for 18-, 24-, and 42-h fcsts

Note: For local 42-h wind forecast, Y is coded as 2322 and N is coded as 2302.

*Forecast is not currently available.

Table 7. AFOS database products required by the AEV software.

AFOS ID	Product Description	Fields Only	Purge Parameter
cccMCPPVM	Preformat for public verification matrix	0=1	001M
cccMCPAVM	Preformat for aviation verification matrix	0=1	001M
cccMCPMEF	Preformat for manually entered forecasts	0=1	001M
cccFPCxxx	MOS matrix for verification station		005M*
cccPVMxxx	Collated MOS, local public forecasts, and observations for station xxx for five days		002M
cccAVMxxx	As above but for aviation		002M
cccCCFccc	Combined cities forecast bulletin-FP4		005M*
cccFTAxxx	Aviation terminal forecasts		010M*
cccSAOxxx	Surface airways observations		072M
cccSSMxxx	Synoptic observations		012M
cccVERccc	Station verification data to be transmitted to NMC		001M
cccMEFccc	Manually entered forecasts		005M*
cccMSGVER	Messages and error conditions which are output by AEV software		005M*
cccMCPRDG	Preformat for MOS and local forecast matrix (this product is optional)	0=1	001M
cccRDGxxx	MOS and local forecasts for station (this product is optional)		002M

*The number of versions of these products stored can be reduced. These numbers provide flexibility in being able to run the AEV software for up to two days late.

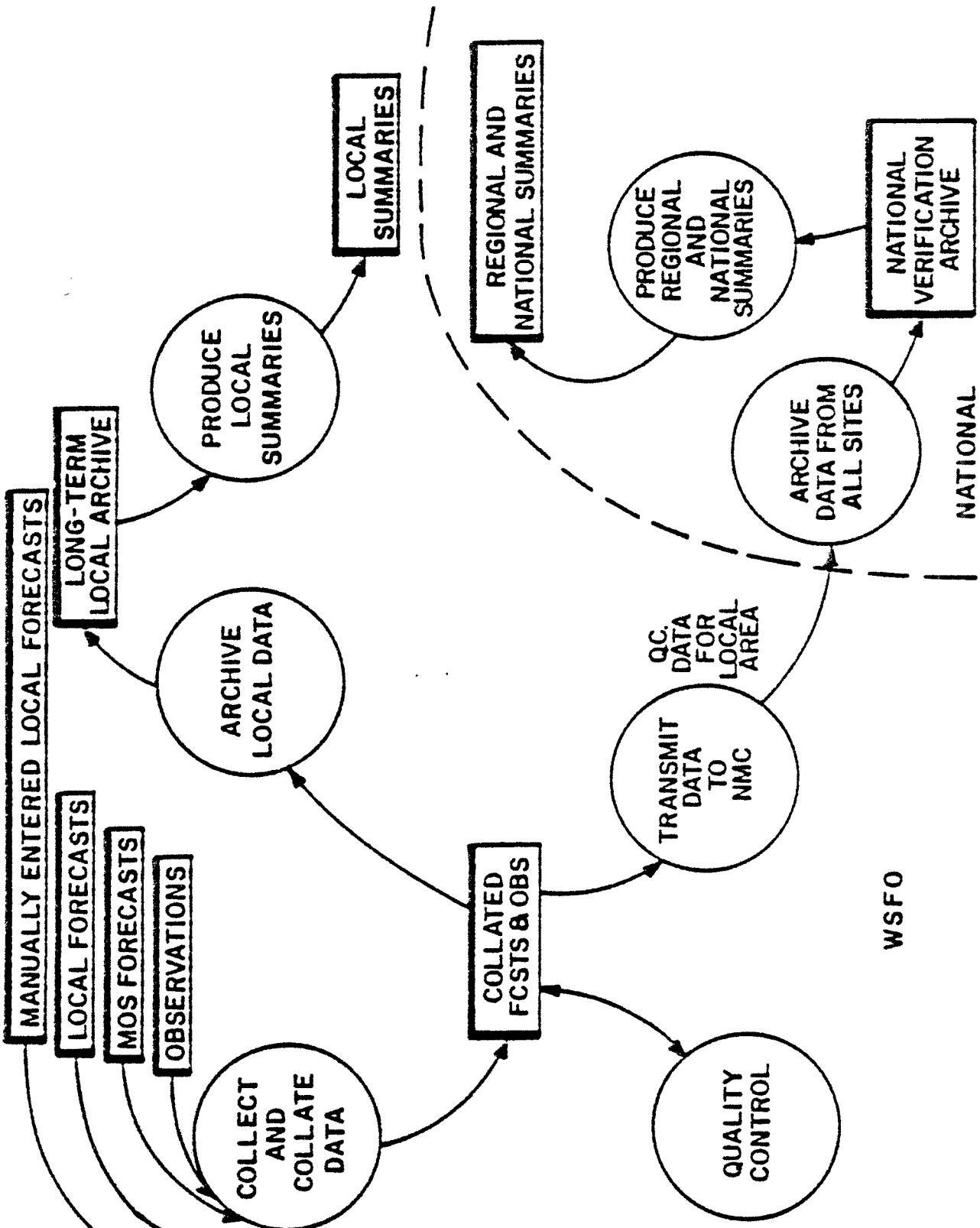


Figure 1. Overview of the AFOS-era verification system. Software described here is implemented at the WSFO and performs the functions of collecting and collating forecasts and observations and transmission of data to NMC.

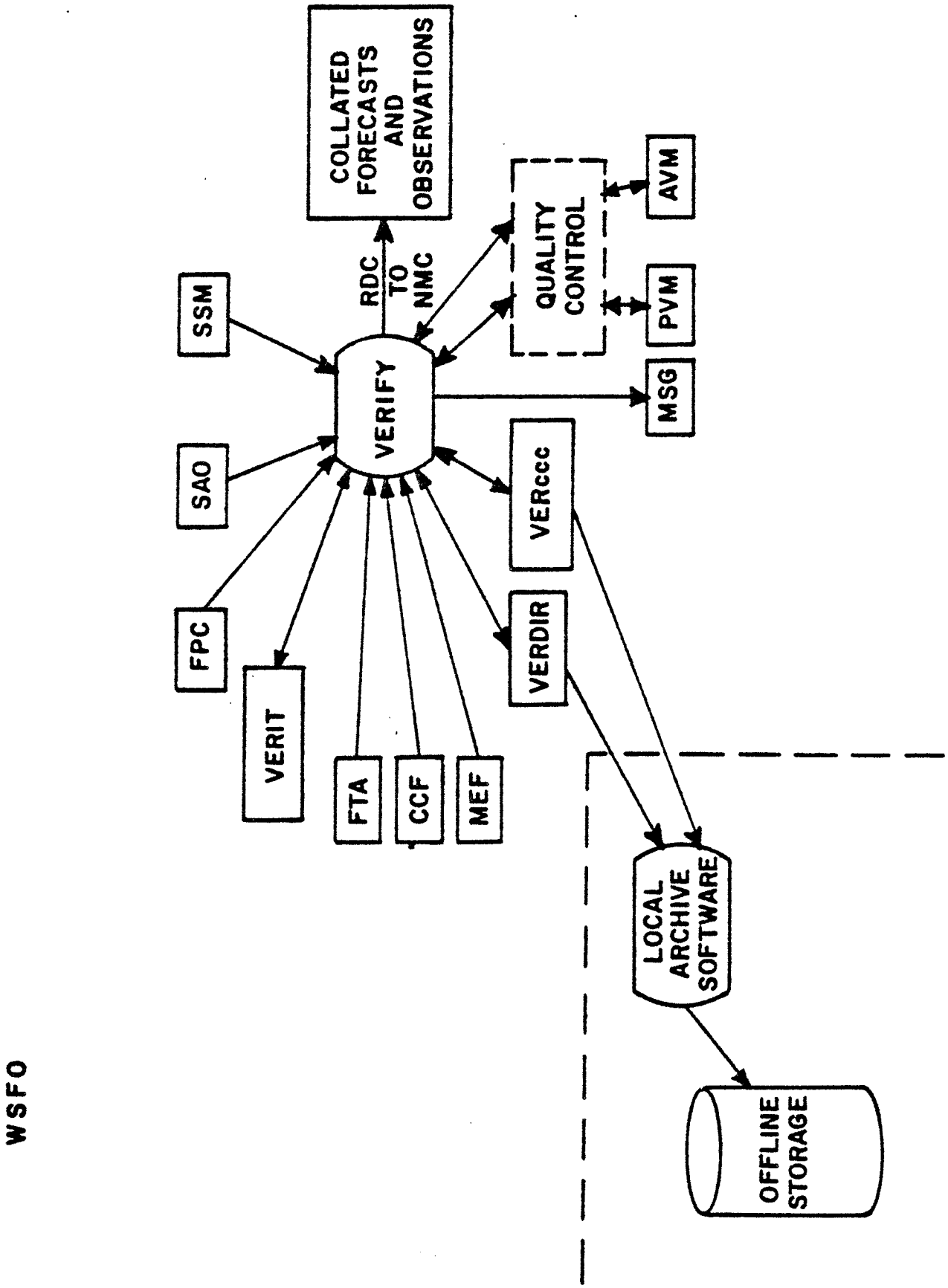


Figure 2. Data flow for the local AEV software.

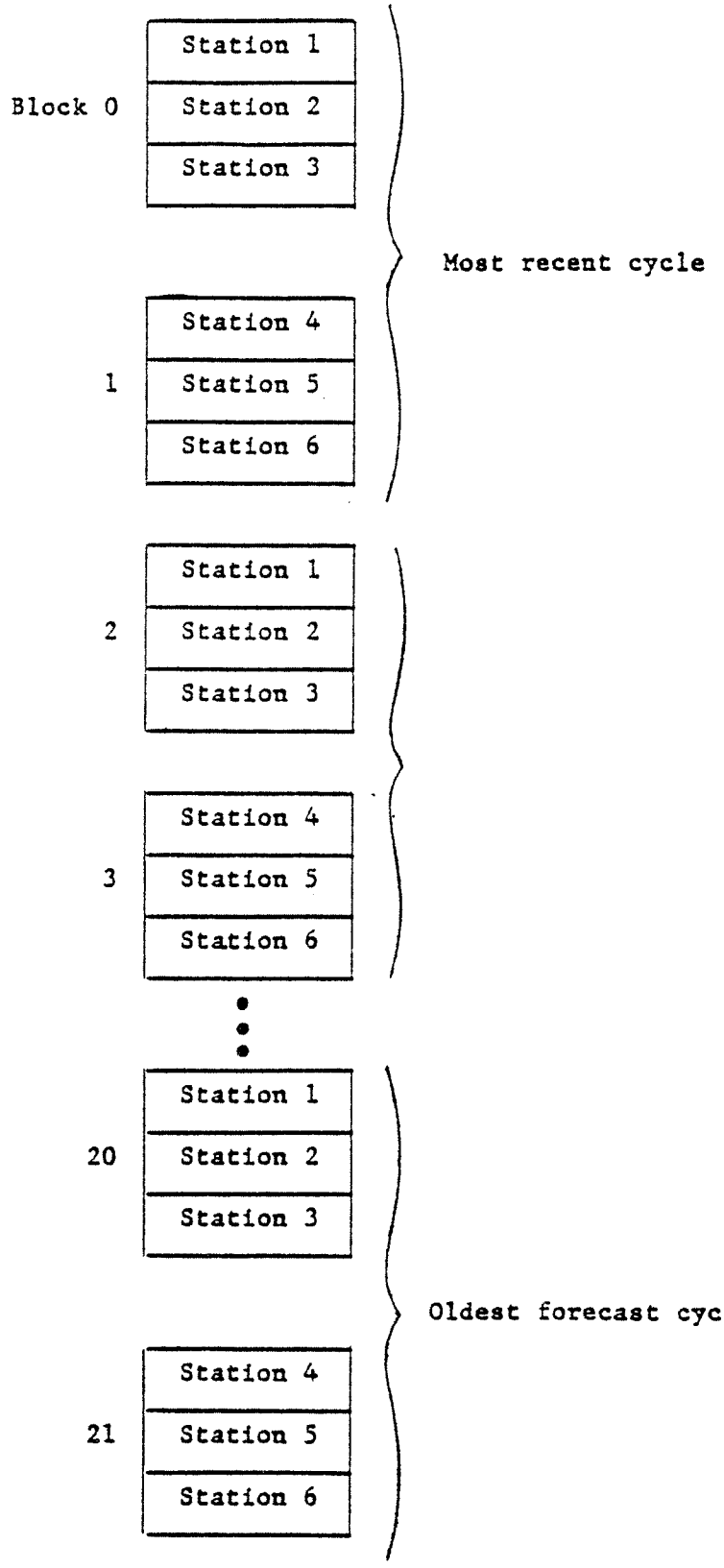


Figure 3. Format of VERccc file for most recent 11 forecast cycles of a WSFO archiving for 6 stations. For 3 or less stations the length would be 11 blocks; for 4 to 6 stations the length would be 22 blocks; and so on until for 10 to 12 stations the length would be 44 blocks.

```
                    0712  0000  FORECASTER 41        0711  1200  FORECASTER 46
ELEMENT      PROJ    MOS  LOCAL      OBSERVED         MOS  LOCAL      OBSERVED
TEMP M/M    12-24    92    92       93    93          71    72       73    74
 DEG F      24-36    72    73       70     ?          94    92       93    93
 24H/12H    36-48    90    90       87    87          69    71       70     ?
            48-60    71    71       70    70          88    91       87    87
12H POP     12-24    30    30          33            30    20          0
 PERCENT    24-36    20    20           0            10    30         33
            36-48    20    30          -2            20    20          0

POPT        18(+-1)        3      000   003                3      000   000
 CTGY       30(+-1)        3      000   000                3      000   003
  Z/F/L     42(+-1)        3         ?  000                3      000   000
SNOW AMT    12-24          0           0                  0          0
 CTGY/INCHES
WINDS       42(+-3)  3117  Y   3018  3224    1905  N     2406  2308
 SIG/DEG-KTS
CLOUD AMT      12     2     1        1          1     0?       2
 CTGY          18     3     3        2          1     1        1
               24     4     3        4          2     2        1

 *                                                                  [ ]
                                                                PAGE  05
```

One page of a Public Verification Matrix (PVM) product for one station. The forecasts get progressively older as you page through this five-page product. A brief description of the data elements follows. For more details refer to Appendix I.

TEMP M/M--MOS forecasts are for calendar day max/min temperature. Local forecasts are for daytime max/overnight min temperature. Two observed temperatures are shown: the first (on the left hand side) is the calendar day max/min temperature and the second is the daytime max/overnight min temperature. All values are in degrees Fahrenheit.

PoP--MOS and local 12-h PoP forecasts are given in percent. The observed value is in hundredths of inches; a trace is coded as a minus 2.

PoPT--Forecasts and observed values of precipitation type are categorical with a value of 1, 2, or 3 for freezing, frozen, and liquid precipitation, respectively. Three digits are reserved for each observed field which allows for a mixture of precipitation type to be recorded. The first observed field is from the routine surface observation at the verifying hour. The second observed field is a composite of precipitation for a 2-h window about the verifying hour.

SNOW AMT--MOS forecasts are categorical. The categories are 0) $\leq$ 1, 2) 2-3, 4) 4-5, 6) $\geq$ 6 inches. Local forecasts and observed values are in whole inches.

Figure 4. Public Verification Matrix product (continued on next page).

WINDS--MOS wind forecasts and observed directions and speeds are given in tens of degrees/knots. Local wind forecasts are either a "Y" or "N" for significant wind according to a threshold of 22 kt. The first observed wind is from the routine surface observation at the verifying hour. The second observed wind is the highest sustained wind reported in a 6-h window about the verifying hour.

CLD AMT--Cloud amount forecasts and observations are categorical with values of 1 through 4. The categories are 1) CLR, -X, -SCT, -BKN, -OVC, 2) SCT, 3) BKN, 4) X, OVC.

Figure 4. (continued).

ELEMENT	PROJ	0712 MOS	0000 LOCAL	FORECASTER 27 OBSERVED		0711 MOS	1200 LOCAL	FORECASTER 11 OBSERVED	
CEILING	9			97				97	
CTGY/FEET	12	6	96	97		5	97	97	
	15		96	97			97	?	
	18	6	30	97		6	97	96	
	24	6	30	80		6	97	97	
VISIBILITY	9			700				700	
CTGY/MILES	12	6	60	700		6	50	700	
	15		60	800			50	?	
	18	6	50	800		6	40	700	
	24	6	50	800		6	40	700	
WINDS	12(+-3)	2606	0000	2607	2607	2411	2412	2607	3010
DEG-KTS	18(+-3)	2708	2410	2204	2011	2207	2010	2108	2113
	24(+-3)	2608	2410	2712	2712	2706	0000	2607	2607

*

[ ]
PAGE 05

One page of an Aviation Verification Matrix (AVM) product for one station. The forecasts get progressively older as you page through this five-page product. A brief description of the data elements follows. For more details refer to Appendix I.

CIG--MOS ceiling height forecasts are categorical with values of 1 through 6. The categories are 1) <200, 2) 200-400, 3) 500-900, 4) 1000-2900, 5) 3000-7500, 6) >7500 ft. Local forecasts and observed heights are given in hundreds of feet with 96 for a ceiling above 9000 ft and 97 for an unlimited ceiling.

VIS--MOS forecasts of horizontal visibility are categorical with values of 1 through 6. The categories are 1) <1/2, 2) 1/2-7/8, 3) 1-2 3/4, 4) 3-4, 5) 5-6, 6) >6 mi. Local forecasts are two digits where the first is miles and the second is quarters of miles; visibilities over 7 miles are coded as 80. Observed visibilities are given in hundredths of miles; visibilities over 7 miles are coded as 800.

WINDS--MOS and local wind forecasts and observed directions and speeds are given in tens of degrees/knots. The first observed wind is from the routine surface observation at the verifying hour. The second observed wind is the highest sustained wind reported in a 6-h window about the verifying hour.

Figure 5. Aviation Verification Matrix product.

```
ATLVERATL
WOUS00 KEX1 031300
ATL 84092800
100  75  75  77  77  53  55  56  56  69  71  65  65  51  53  50  56
200  10  10    0  20  10    0  10  10    0
300 33000000 33000000 33000000
400 0  0  0
500 244 333 224
600  11 6 10  11   18  40 6 97  96 6 97  40
700 800 5 80 800   80 700 6 80 700 6 80 700
800 0609 0710 0707 0909 0406 0410 0405 0509 0107 0410 3408 3409
    3516 2322 3318 3424
SAV 84092800
100  80  76  67  64  63  63  58  58  76  76  77  77  59  60  60  60
200  30  80  169  20  80  166  30  50    0
300 33003003 33003003 33000000
400 0  0  0
500 344 444 434
600  10 3  7   5    7   6 4 20   5 4 20   5
700 700 5 40 300   40 200 5 80 500 3 80 200
800 0312 0314 0212 0212 0613 0414 0113 3614 0408 3512 0117 0117
    0208 2302 3410 3113
                                                              PAGE  01
```

Figure 6. Example cccVERccc product which is transmitted to NMC.

```
ATLMSGVER

 AFOS-ERA VERIFICATION`DIAGNOSTICS
!!  VERIFY START CYCLE   09 23 1200
REQUESTED VERSION NOT FOUND - ATLMEFATL 09 23 1200
DECODE ERROR -2 - ATLSAOATL 09 23 1745
24HR MAX TEMPERATURE OF 78 REPORTED IN THE SAO FOR ATL AT 09 23 0600 IS NOT
 CONSISTENT WITH THE 12HR MAX TEMP OF 103 REPORTED IN THE SAO 6 HRS EARLIER
QUESTIONABLE OR MISSING VALUE(S) FOUND FOR PRECIP TYPE ON PAGE 2 OF ATLPVMATL
QUESTIONABLE OR MISSING VALUE(S) FOUND FOR TEMPERATURE ON PAGE 3 OF ATLPVMATL
DECODE ERROR  4 - ATLSAOSAV 09 23 0916
DATA TRANSMITTED FOR CYCLE  09 18 1200
!!  VERIFY COMPLETE
                                                              PAGE  01
```

Figure 7. Example cccMSGVER product which consists of messages (including error conditions) that provide information regarding the completion status of VERIFY.

VERCREAT

MAIN PROGRAM

VERCREAT

SUBROUTINES

None

LOAD LINE

```
RLDR VERCREAT UTIL.LB FORT.LB
```

Figure 8. Software structure and load line for program VERCREAT.

```
EXFMCPMEF
WOUS00 KEX1 999999
FORECAST CYCLE(MMDDHH)  052212                    AVIATION FORECASTER  13
STATION  SAT              12H      18H      24H      30H      36H      42H
PRECIPITATION TYPE                  3                 3                 3
SNOW AMOUNT                                  00
CLOUD AMOUNT               3        2        2
SIGNIFICANT WINDS(Y/N)                                                  N

STATION  IAH              12H      18H      24H      30H      36H      42H
PRECIPITATION TYPE                  3                 3                 3
SNOW AMOUNT                                  00
CLOUD AMOUNT               3        3        3
SIGNIFICANT WINDS(Y/N)                                                  Y

STATION  BRO              12H      18H      24H      30H      36H      42H
PRECIPITATION TYPE                  3                 3                 3
SNOW AMOUNT                                  00
CLOUD AMOUNT               2        2        2
SIGNIFICANT WINDS(Y/N)                                                  N

PRECIP TYPE: 1=FREEZING 2=FROZEN 3=LIQUID   SNOW AMT: INCHES
CLOUD AMT: 1=CLR 2=SCT 3=BKN 4=OBS/OVC      SIG WINDS: N=LT 22KTS Y=GE 22KTS [ ]
                                                                  PAGE  01
```

Figure 9. Example cccMEFccc product which contains manually entered forecasts.

VERIFY

MAIN PROGRAM

VERIFY

SUBROUTINES

VEREV
RIVT
OPNVER → RDVRDR

CKEY

MADM

DTCYC

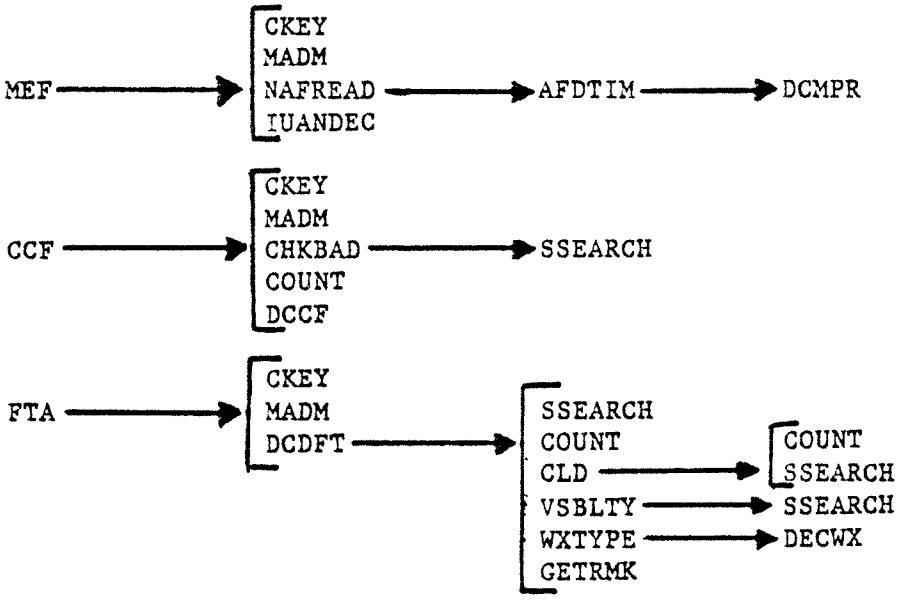


Figure 10. Software structure and load line for program VERIFY (continued on next page).

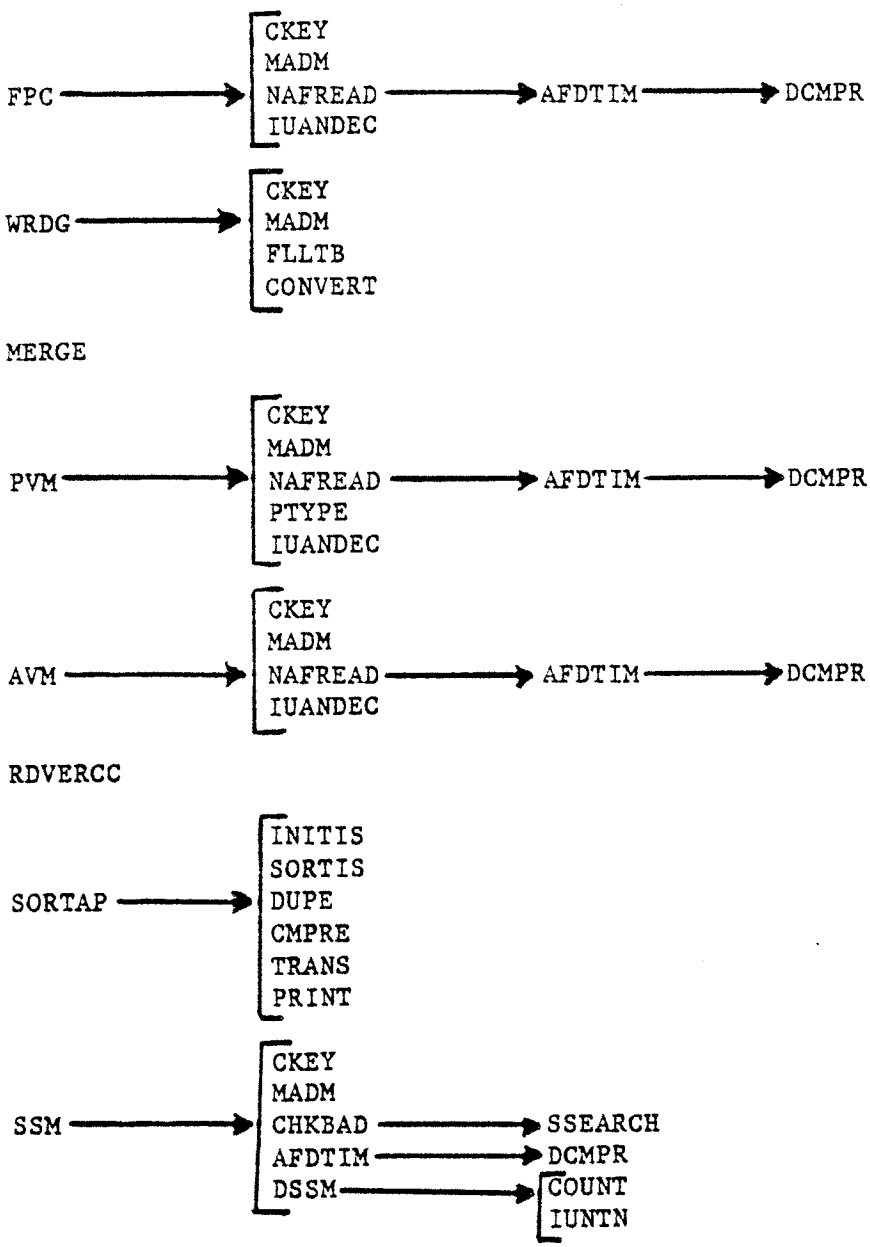


Figure 10. (continued).

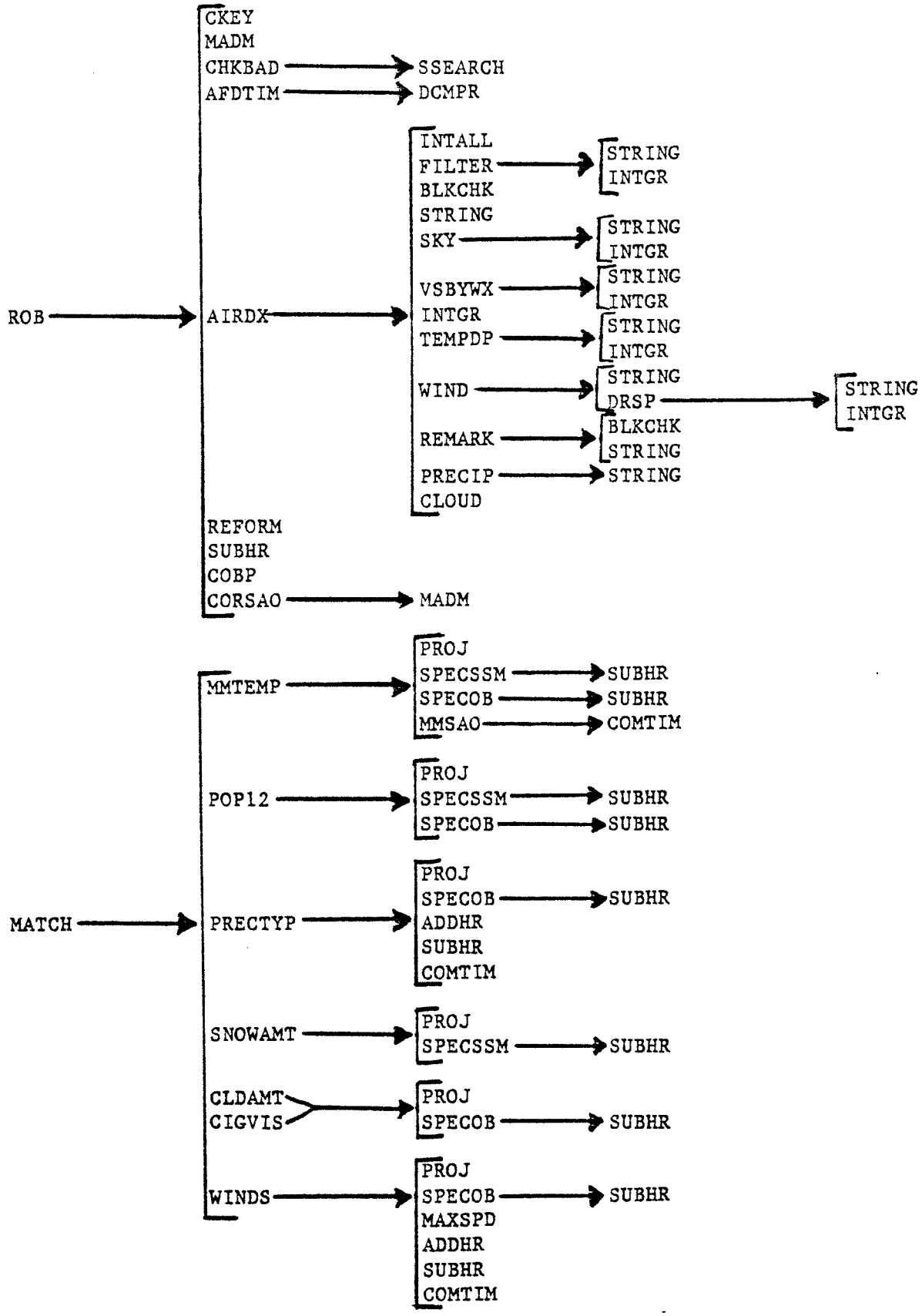
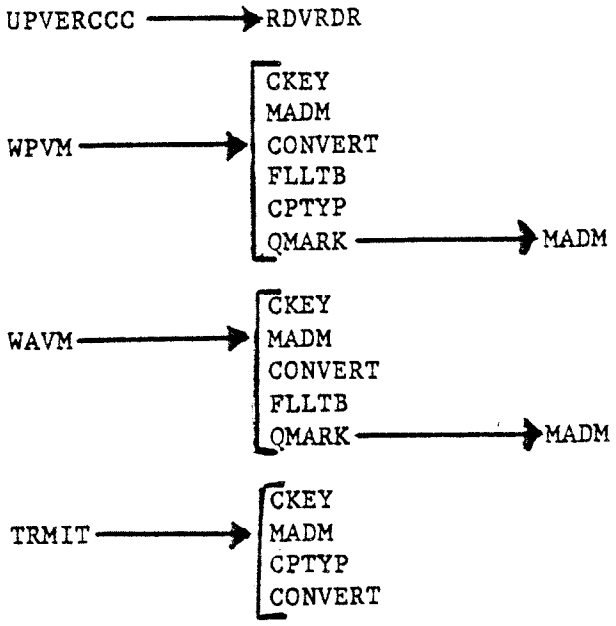


Figure 10. (continued).



LOAD LINE

```
RLDR VERIFY VEREV
 [RIVT OPNVER RDVRDR UPVERCCC TRMIT,
 DTCYC MEF CCF DCCF PVM PTYPE AVM RDVERCC,
 FTA DCDFT GETRMK WXTYPE DECWX VSBLTY CLD,
 FPC WRDG MERGE,
 SORTAP SORTIS INITIS TRANS DUPE CMPRE PRINT SSM IUNTN DSSM,
 AIRDX INTGR CLOUD PRECIP SKY VSBYWX BLKCHK STRING WIND TEMPDP DRSP
 REMARK FILTER INTALL,
 MATCH MMTEMP MMSAO COMTIM POP12 PRECTYP SNOWAMT CLDAMT CIGVIS
 WINDS PROJ SPECOB SPECSSM MAXSPD ADDHR,
 WPVM WAVM QMARK]
 MADM ROB REFORM COBP SUBHR AFDTIM DCMPR SSEARCH CPTYP
 COUNT CKEY CORSAO CHKBAD FLLTB CONVERT IUANDEC NAFREAD
 UTIL.LB BG.LB FORT.LB
```

Figure 10. (continued).

APPENDIX I

Description of VERccc File

The following information explains the data in the VERccc file (see Table 4). In many cases, to conserve space, two values are stored in one word. In these cases, the first value uses the upper 8 bits and the second uses the lower 8 bits. If a datum is missing, all bits in the field are set to one. For a full word field (16 bits), this corresponds to a -1 decimal or 177777 octal. For a one byte field (8 bits) the value is a 377 octal.

A. Station/Cycle Information

Station call letters - the AFOS assigned station call letters.

Year/month - last 2 digits of the year multiplied by 100 plus the month of the year.

Day/cycle - day of the month multiplied by 100 plus the cycle number (00 or 12) for the forecast being made.

Public forecaster number/aviation forecaster number - public forecaster number multiplied by 100 plus the aviation forecaster number.

B. Max/Min Temperature

MOS forecasts are for calendar day max/min temperature; local forecasts are for daytime max/overnight min temperature. Two verifying temperature observations are recorded, one for MOS and one for local forecasts.

The first observation is the calendar day max or min temperature. This observation can be obtained from synoptic reports only. The calendar day max is reported in the 1200 GMT SSM, and the calendar day min is approximated in the PVM by the 24-h min ending at 0600 GMT which is reported in the 0600 GMT SSM. This min temperature ends at 2200, 2300, 0000, or 0100 LST depending on the time zone. The forecaster should edit the PVM if this min temperature does not match the true calendar day min temperature. A message which appears in the MSG product alerts the forecaster of potential discrepancies between the calendar day min and the 24-h min ending at 0600 GMT.

The second verifying observation is the daytime max or overnight min temperature, which is deduced via a comprehensive algorithm that examines reported max/min and hourly temperatures. Daytime is defined as 0700-1900 LST, and overnight as 1900-0800 LST. The highlights of the algorithm are described as follows. The 24-h max (min) temperature reported in the SAO's at 0600 (1800) GMT is compared with the 12-h max (min) temperature reported at 0000 (1200) GMT. If the values are identical, the 24-h max (min) temperature is inserted as the daytime max (overnight min) temperature, since the extreme occurred during the desired time period. If the 24-h max (min) is greater (less) than the 12-h max (min), then the hourly temperatures are checked to determine if the temperature followed a normal diurnal cycle. If the cycle is diurnal, then the 24-h max (min) is again used since the extreme must have occurred after the 12-h max (min) report but within the daytime (overnight) period. If the cycle is nondiurnal, then the greater (lesser) of the 12-h max

(min) or highest (lowest) hourly temperature within the desired time period is recorded as the daytime max (overnight min) temperature. Note that if a max/min temperature cannot be obtained for the comparison from the SAO's, then it is extracted from the SSM's if available.

The option exists to use city temperatures in deriving the second verifying observation (see the section on Switches). A switch in the software is available to enable stations to use city reports if the local max/min temperature forecast, made for the city, is climatologically inconsistent with airport reports. The algorithm is performed on the city reports to deduce the daytime max or overnight min temperature. The calendar day city max (18-h city min) reported in the SSM's at 1200 (0000) GMT is compared with the 12-h city max (min) reported at 0000 (1200) GMT. The type of checks made are the same as for the airport reports; hourly city temperatures reported in the SAO's are used to deduce if the cycle is diurnal.

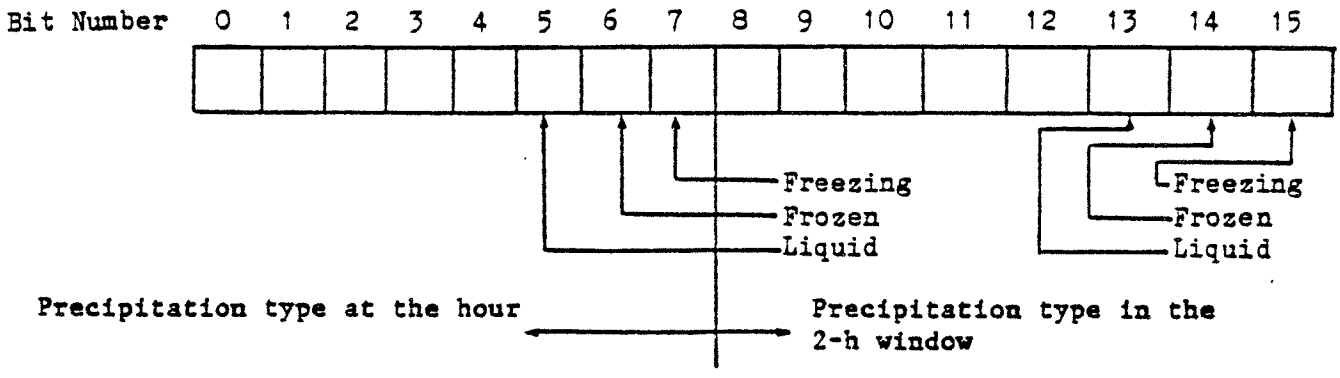
Forecast and observed temperatures are recorded in whole degrees Fahrenheit plus 100. For example, 53°F is coded as 153.

C. 12-h PoP

MOS and local forecasts are given in percent rounded to the nearest tens of percent. For MOS there are also 2 and 5 percent forecasts. The observed precipitation amount is in hundredths of inches. For example, 3.15 inches is coded as 315. A trace is coded as a minus 2. Observed amounts are the sum of two 6-h amounts reported in the SAO's: the sum of the 1800 GMT and 0000 GMT reports for the 12-h period ending at 0000 GMT, and the sum of the 0600 GMT and 1200 GMT reports for the 12-h period ending at 1200 GMT. If precipitation amounts are unavailable from SAO's, then they are extracted from synoptic reports if possible.

D. Precipitation Type

MOS and local forecasts for type of precipitation are recorded as 1, 2, or 3 for freezing, frozen, and liquid precipitation, respectively. MOS forecasts are available during the cool season only (September 16-April 30). There are two verifying values archived for each forecast projection. The first is type(s) of precipitation reported in the routine surface observation at the verifying hour. The second is a composite of precipitation type(s) reported in routine and special observations from the routine observation at an hour before the verifying hour to the routine observation at an hour after the verifying hour. The format of the word to store these two verifying values is shown below.



If a type of precipitation is reported, the corresponding bit is set to one. It is possible to have from 0 to 3 bits set in a field. For example, if the observation(s) reported ZR and R then the freezing bit and liquid bit are set. If no precipitation is reported, all bits are zero. If either (or both) values are missing, all 8 (16) bits in the field are set to one.

The categories for freezing, frozen, and liquid precipitation are defined as follows:

Freezing	Frozen	Liquid
ZL, ZR	IC	L
	IP, IPW	R, RW
	S, SG, SP, SW	

E. 12-h Snow Amount

MOS forecasts are categorical. The categories are defined as follows:

Category	Snow Amount (inches)
0	≤ 1
2	2-3
4	4-5
6	≥ 6

MOS forecasts are available during the cool season only (September 16-April 30). Local forecasts and observed snow amount are entered in whole inches. The observed amount for the 0000 GMT cycle is the sum of the amounts reported in the 1800 GMT and 0000 GMT synoptic reports. For the 1200 GMT cycle, the 0600 GMT and 1200 GMT reports are used. FMH-2 Chapter B12, Section 4.4 describes the reports.

F. Cloud Amount

The forecasts and observed values are coded as 4 categories. The categories are defined as follows:

1	CLR, -X, -SCT, -BKN, -OVC
2	SCT
3	BKN
4	X, OVC

Observed values are coded from the routine surface observation at the verifying hour.

G. Ceiling Height

MOS forecasts are categorical. The categories are defined as follows:

1	<200
2	200 - 400
3	500 - 900
4	1000 - 2900
5	3000 - 7500
6	>7500

Local forecasts and observed ceiling heights are given in hundreds of feet with 96 for a ceiling above 9000 feet and 97 for an unlimited ceiling. Observed ceiling heights are taken from the routine surface observation at the verifying hour.

H. Visibility

MOS forecasts are categorical. The categories are defined as follows:

1	<1/2
2	1/2 - 7/8
3	1 - 2 3/4
4	3 - 4
5	5 - 6
6	>6

Local forecasts are two digits in which the first is miles and the second is quarters of miles. Visibilities over 7 miles are coded as 80. Observed visibilities are given in hundredths of miles up to 7 miles. Visibilities over 7 miles are coded as 800. Observed visibilities are taken from the routine surface observation at the verifying hour.

I. Wind Direction and Speed

MOS and local forecasts and observed directions and speeds are given in tens of degrees/knots. If the speed exceeds 100 knots, the tens and units digits are given and 50 is added to the direction. Note that the local 42-h wind forecast is limited, however, to only two values: 2322 for significant wind and 2302 for nonsignificant wind. A threshold of 22 kt determines significance.

Two verifying values are archived for each forecast projection. The first is the wind reported in the routine surface observation at the verifying hour. The second is the highest sustained wind reported in routine and special observations from the routine observation at 3 hours before the verifying hour to the routine observation at 3 hours after the verifying hour.

APPENDIX II

VERIFY Error Conditions

MESSAGE	MEANING
1- "DECODE ERROR N..."	The product cannot be decoded. N identifies the type of error. Correct the error and rerun; or enter the correct data for the product into the PVM and AVM. Action is not required if the product is not used in the PVM or AVM.

FTA Product

N = 1 FT is delayed.
2 Unable to find issue date/time field.
3 More time groups than allowed.
4 Unable to find valid time of forecast group.
5 Unknown number field of length greater than 4.
6 Invalid wind field.
7 Invalid gust field.
8 FT too long.

SSM Product

N = -1 Invalid block/station number group.
-2 Unable to find date/time in text header.
-3 Problem in the mandatory group containing the precip indicator. Not a five-character group.
-4 Invalid precip indicator field.
-5 Problem in a supplementary group. Not a five-character group.
-6 Sign of max temperature is not a zero (for positive temperatures and zero) or a one (for negative temperatures).
-7 Sign of min temperature is not a zero or a one.

SAO Product

N = -4 Fatal decoding error - no call sign
-3 Fatal decoding error - obscure end of observation
-2 Fatal error in WMO header
0 Fatal error - too many missing values
2 File read error for ccc
3 No appropriate time version
4 Observation type could not be identified
5 Observation time could not be identified

2- "UNABLE TO PROCESS THIS CYCLE YET..."

The 0000 GMT cycle cannot be processed until 0930 GMT of the same day. The 1200 GMT cycle cannot be processed until 2130 (2230 MTN/PAC) GMT of the same day. Wait until the proper time and rerun.

3- "NO KEY FOUND..."

The key for this product is not stored in the AFOS database. Add the key and rerun.

4- "NO DATA...CHECKING VERCCC FOR DATA"

The product is missing or cannot be read. The RDOS file VERccc is being used as a backup to retrieve the data, if available. Check the product.

5- "TROUBLE READING PRODUCT... CHECKING VERCCC..."

The product is not in the correct format. The RDOS file VERccc is being used as a backup to retrieve the data. Check the product.

6- "BAD DATA...CHECKING VERCCC..."

The product contains data which have been shifted out of position. The RDOS file VERccc is being used as a backup to retrieve the data. Check the product: data which had been edited may need to be edited again.

7- "TOO MANY CYCLES... CHECKING VERCCC FOR DATA"

The number of cycles stored in the product exceeds the maximum number allowed. The RDOS file VERccc is being used as a backup to retrieve the data. No action is required.

8- "PRODUCT TOO LARGE..."

The product size exceeds the maximum number of blocks allowed for it. Reduce the size of the product and rerun.

9- "READING BLOCK..." or "ERROR READING PRODUCT..."	A block of the product cannot be read. Check the product, correct any errors, and rerun.
10- "REQUESTED VERSION NOT FOUND..."	The version of the product which corresponds to the VERIFY cycle time cannot be found. Store the requested version and rerun.
11- "UNEXPECTED END OF TRANSMISSION..."	The product ends in an unusual location. Check the product, correct any errors, and rerun.
12- "CAN'T FIND STATION NAME..."	The station name cannot be found within the product as expected. Check the product, correct any errors, and rerun.
13- "NO TIME GROUPS..."	The product does not contain needed time groups. Correct the error and rerun; or enter the correct data for the product into the PVM and AVM.
14- "IDENTICAL TIME PERIODS..."	The product contains two or more groups with identical time periods. Correct the error and rerun; or enter the correct data for the product into the PVM and AVM.
15- "ERROR IN STORING PRODUCT..."	Data from an RDOS file have not been successfully stored in an AFOS product. Check both the file and the product (including the product key), correct any errors, and rerun.
16- "ILLEGAL START CYCLE..."	The cycle specified with the override switch is not possible. Rerun using the correct MMDDCC with the switch.
17- "24 HR...TEMPERATURE OF... REPORTED IN THE...IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE 12 HR... TEMP OF...REPORTED IN THE..."	The two observed temperatures were compared as part of the algorithm which deduces the observed daytime max/overnight min temperature. The algorithm could not continue due to an apparent error in at least one of the observations. Correct the error and rerun, or enter the correct temperature in the PVM.
18- "WARNING: NON-DIURNAL TEMPERATURE TRACE FOUND ON..."	The algorithm which deduces the observed daytime max/overnight min temperature scanned the hourly temperatures and found the trace was nondiurnal. The daytime max/overnight min temperature was estimated and placed in the PVM. Check the value and replace it if incorrect.

19- "WARNING: MINIMUM TEMPERATURE OF...MAY NOT REFLECT TRUE CALENDAR DAY MIN"	The "calendar day min" temperature inserted in the PVM is actually the 24-h min ending at 0600 GMT. The software scanned the hourly temperatures and found for this case that the true calendar day min may be a different value. Check the value in the PVM and replace it if incorrect.
20- "QUESTIONABLE OR MISSING VALUE(S) FOUND FOR..."	A forecast or observation in the PVM or AVM is missing or suspect. Each missing or questionable value is flagged with a question mark in the PVM or AVM. Find each question mark and enter the value if missing, or correct the value if in error.